UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

NOV 0 8 2012

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF: S-6J

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: No Further Five-Year Reviews for the Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site

FROM: Richard C. Karl, Director
Superfund Division

TO: James E. Woolford, Director
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation

BACKGROUND

The Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Site is a narrow, two-mile long area of low-level groundwater contamination discovered in 1990 when a mortgage company required a homeowner to sample his well. It is located in Winnebago County, Illinois, just north of the Village of Roscoe. The primary contaminants at the site included trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), with low levels of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) also detected.

Between 1990 and 1994 the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) sampled 267 residential wells in the area. 203 of these properties had contaminated well water, with 108 homes having contamination above drinking water standards. The contamination was linked to former waste disposal areas at three companies located near the intersection of Route 251 and Rockton Road:

- A landfill at AAA Disposal granted closure by IEPA in 1977 and subsequently purchased by Waste Management for use as a transfer station;
- A septic field and five underground storage tanks at Regal-Beloit closed under an IEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act program in 1987; and
- A wastewater lagoon at Ecolab removed under IEPA oversight in 1979.

The site was proposed for listing on the National Priorities List on July 28, 1999, but was subsequently addressed as a Superfund alternative site. A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in September 2003 to address residual groundwater contamination at the site. The selected remedy called for local groundwater use controls, monitored natural attenuation, in-home vapor intrusion monitoring, and contingency actions should groundwater or vapor monitoring warrant further action. The restoration of contaminated groundwater to beneficial use as a drinking water supply was the remedial objective for the site. The cleanup standards for all site-related groundwater contaminants were federal drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

REQUIREMENTS AND RATIONALE

The issuance of the Preliminary Construction Completion Report on January 28, 2004 triggered the first Five-Year Review (FYR), which was signed on December 23, 2008. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducted this FYR to satisfy the requirement that sites undergo FYRs when a pre- or post-Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) remedial action will allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE), but require five years or more to complete. The 2008 FYR found that the remedy was protective of human health and the environment in the short-term. Residences originally affected by the plume had been connected to the public water supply, and no new issues were identified.

Region 5 will not be conducting a second FYR for this site because there is no longer waste left on-site above levels that would preclude UU/UE. Groundwater data collected during the 2006 RD study demonstrated that all groundwater contaminants observed historically had attenuated naturally to concentrations below drinking water standards prior to initiation of the RA. In addition, three years of groundwater monitoring during the RA confirmed the temporal trend of declining VOC concentrations and demonstrated that contaminant concentrations were not rebounding and remain below drinking water standards.

CONCLUSION

The Final Close-Out Report documents that the implemented remedy achieves the degree of cleanup or protection specified in the ROD for all pathways of exposure. All selected remedial and removal actions, remedial action objectives, and associated cleanup goals are consistent with EPA policy and guidance, and no further Superfund response is needed to protect human health and the environment. In addition, there is no longer waste left on-site above levels that preclude UU/UE and groundwater has achieved drinking water standards. Therefore, Region 5 has determined that no further FYRs are required and requests that the FYR due in FY 2014 for the Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Site be removed from CERCLIS.

cc: Steve Ridenour
David E. Cooper